

A stylized logo featuring a central vertical line with a white circle at its base. To the left, a large, light orange shape resembling a leaf or a book cover is partially visible. To the right, a semi-circular fan of yellow and light orange rays extends outwards, resembling a sunburst or a fan. A dark red semi-circle is positioned at the top center of the logo.

The World of Poems

Unseen Passage

1.The shed

There's a shed at the bottom of our garden
 With a spider's web hanging across the door,
 The hinges are rusty and creak in the wind.
 When I'm in bed I lie and I listen,
 I'll open that door one day.

There's a dusty old window around at the side
 With three cracked panes of glass,
 I often think there's someone staring at me
 Each time that I pass,
 I'll peep through that window one day.

My brother says there's a ghost in the shed
 Who hides under the rotten floorboards,
 And if I ever dare to set foot inside
 He'll jump out and chop off my head,
 But I'll take a peek one day.

I know that there isn't really a ghost,
 My brother tells lies to keep the shed for his den;
 There isn't anyone staring or making strange noises
 And the spider has been gone from his web
 since I don't know when,
 I'll go into that shed one day soon,
 But not just yet...

- BY FRANK FLYNN**2.The Rebel**

When everybody has short hair,
 The rebel lets his hair grow long.

When everybody has long hair,
 The rebel cuts his hair short.

When everybody talks during the lesson,
 The rebel doesn't say a word.

When nobody talks during the lesson,
 The rebel creates a disturbance.

When everybody wears a uniform,
 The rebel dresses in fantastic clothes.

When everybody wears fantastic clothes,
 The rebel dresses soberly.
 In the company of dog lovers,
 The rebel expresses a preference for cats.

In the company of cat lovers,
 The rebel puts in a good word for dogs.
 When everybody is praising the sun,
 The rebel remarks on the need for rain.

In the company of cat lovers,
 The rebel puts in a good word for dogs.

When everybody is praising the sun,
 The rebel remarks on the need for rain.

When everybody is greeting the rain,
 The rebel regrets the absence of sun.

When everybody goes to the meeting,
 The rebel stays at home and reads a book.

When everybody stays at home
 and reads a book,
 The rebel goes to the meeting.

When everybody says, Yes please,
 The rebel says, No thank you.

When everybody says, No thank you,
 The rebel says, Yes please.

It is very good that we have rebels.
 You may not find it very good to be one.

- BY RUDYARD KIPLING

3. Stopping By Woods On A Snowy Evening

Whose woods these are I think I know.
His house is in the village though;
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.

My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near
Between the woods and frozen lake
The darkest evening of the year.

He gives his harness bells a shake
To ask if there is some mistake.
The only other sound's the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake.

The woods are lovely, dark and deep,
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.

- BY ROBERT FROST

4. I Keep Six Honest Serving Men

I keep six honest serving-men
(They taught me all I knew);
Their names are What and Why and
When And How and Where and Who.
I send them over land and sea,
I send them east and west;
But after they have worked for me,
I give them all a rest.
I let them rest from nine till five,
For I am busy then,
As well as breakfast, lunch, and tea,
For they are hungry men.
But different folk have different views;
I know a person small—
She keeps ten million serving-men,
Who get no rest at all!
She sends'em abroad on her own affairs,
From the second she opens her eyes—
One million Hows, two million Wheras,
And seven million Whys!

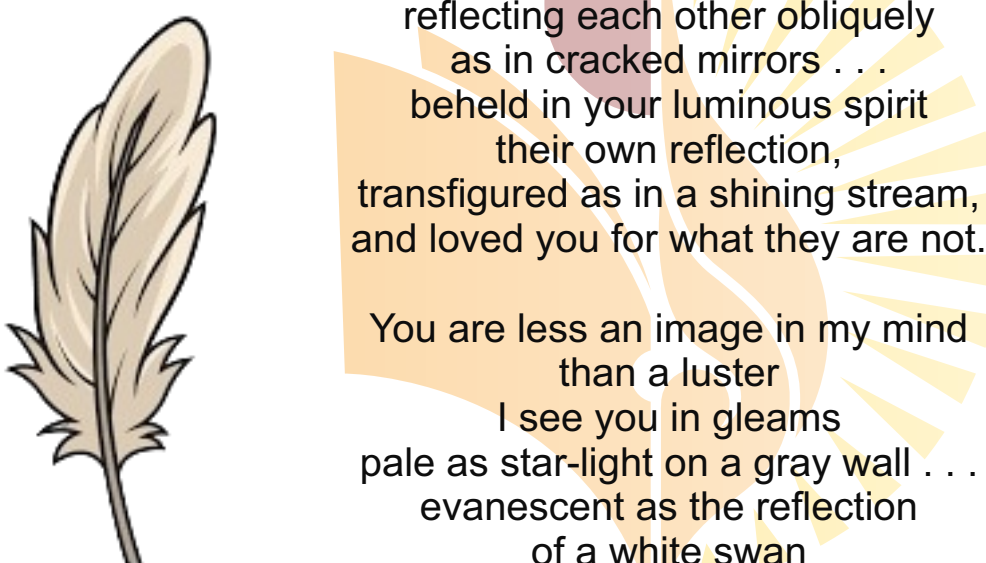
- BY RUDYARD KIPLING

5. Meadow surprises

Meadows have surprises,
You can find them if you look;
Walk softly through the velvet grass,
And listen by the brook.
You may see a butterfly
Rest upon a buttercup
And unfold its drinking straws
To sip the nectar up.
You may scare a rabbit
Who is sitting very still;
Though at first you may not see him,
When he hops you will.
A dandelion whose fuzzy head
Was golden days ago
Has turned to airy parachutes
That flutter when you blow.
Explore the meadow houses,
The burrows in the ground,
A nest beneath tall grasses,
The ant's amazing mound.
Oh! Meadows have surprises
And many things to tell;
You may discover these yourself,
If you look and listen well.

- BY LOIS BRANDT PHILLIPS

6. Mother



Your love was like moonlight
turning harsh things to beauty,
so that little wry souls
reflecting each other obliquely
as in cracked mirrors . . .
beheld in your luminous spirit
their own reflection,
transfigured as in a shining stream,
and loved you for what they are not.

You are less an image in my mind
than a luster
I see you in gleams
pale as star-light on a gray wall . . .
evanescent as the reflection
of a white swan
shimmering in broken water.

- BY - LOLA RIDGE - 1873-1941

7. Still I Rise

You may write me down in history
With your bitter, twisted lies,
You may trod me in the very dirt
But still, like dust, I'll rise.

Just like moons and like suns,
With the certainty of tides,
Just like hopes springing high,
Still I'll rise.

You may shoot me with your words,
You may cut me with your eyes,
You may kill me with your hatefulness,
But still, like air, I'll rise.

Out of the huts of history's shame
I rise

Up from a past that's rooted in pain
I rise

I'm a black ocean, leaping and wide,
Welling and swelling I bear in the tide.

Leaving behind nights of terror and fear
I rise

Into a daybreak that's wondrously clear
I rise

Bringing the gifts that my ancestors gave,
I am the dream and the hope of the slave.

I rise

I rise

I rise.

- BY MAYA ANGELOU

8. I Wandered Lonely As A Cloud

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company:
I gazed—and gazed—but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.



9. Trees

Trees are for birds.
Trees are for children.
Trees are to make tree houses in.
Trees are to swing swings on.
Trees are for the wind to blow through.
Trees are to hide behind in 'Hide and Seek.'
Trees are to have tea parties under.
Trees are for kites to get caught in.
Trees are to make cool shade in summer.
Trees are to make no shade in winter.
Trees are for apples to grow on, and pears;
Trees are to chop down and call, "TIMBER-R-R!"
Trees make mothers say,
"What a lovely picture to paint!"
Trees make fathers say,
"What a lot of leaves to rake this fall !"

- BY SHIRLEY BAUER

10.The Tale Of Custard The Dragon

Belinda lived in a little white house,
With a little black kitten and a little gray mouse,
And a little yellow dog and a little red wagon,
And a realio, trulio, little pet dragon.
Now the name of the little black kitten was Ink,
And the little gray mouse, she called her Blink,
And the little yellow dog was sharp as Mustard,
But the dragon was a coward, and she called him Custard.
Custard the dragon had big sharp teeth,
And spikes on top of him and scales underneath,
Mouth like a fireplace, chimney for a nose,
And realio, trulio, daggers on his toes.
Belinda was as brave as a barrel full of bears,
And Ink and Blink chased lions down the stairs,
Mustard was as brave as a tiger in a rage,
But Custard cried for a nice safe cage.
Belinda tickled him, she tickled him unmerciful,
Ink, Blink and Mustard, they rudely called him Percival,
They all sat laughing in the little red wagon
At the realio, trulio, cowardly dragon.

Belinda giggled till she shook the house,
And Blink said Wee!, which is giggling for a mouse,
Ink and Mustard rudely asked his age,
When Custard cried for a nice safe cage.
Suddenly, suddenly they heard a nasty sound,
And Mustard growled, and they all looked around.
Meowch! cried Ink, and Ooh! cried Belinda,
For there was a pirate, climbing in the winda.
Pistol in his left hand, pistol in his right,
And he held in his teeth a cutlass bright,
His beard was black, one leg was wood;
It was clear that the pirate meant no good.
Belinda paled, and she cried, Help! Help!
But Mustard fled with a terrified yelp,
Ink trickled down to the bottom of the household,
And little mouse Blink was strategically mouseholed.
But up jumped Custard, snorting like an engine,
Clashed his tail like irons in a dungeon,
With a clatter and a clank and a jangling squirm
He went at the pirate like a robin at a worm.

The pirate gaped at Belinda's dragon,
 And gulped some grog from his pocket flagon,
 He fired two bullets but they didn't hit,
 And Custard gobbled him, every bit.
 Belinda embraced him, Mustard licked him,
 No one mourned for his pirate victim
 Ink and Blink in glee did gyrate
 Around the dragon that ate the pyrate.
 Belinda still lives in her little white house,
 With her little black kitten and her little gray mouse,
 And her little yellow dog and her little red wagon,
 And her realio, trulio, little pet dragon.
 Belinda is as brave as a barrel full of bears,
 And Ink and Blink chase lions down the stairs,
 Mustard is as brave as a tiger in a rage,
 But Custard keeps crying for a nice safe cage.

- BY OGDEN NASH

11. Dad and the Cat and the Tree

This morning a cat got
 Stuck in our tree.
 Dad said, "Right, just
 Leave it to me."
 The tree was wobbly,
 The tree was tall.
 Mum said, "For goodness'
 Sake don't fall!"
 "Fall?" scoffed Dad,
 "A climber like me?
 Child's play, this is!
 You wait and see."
 He got out the ladder
 From the garden shed.
 It slipped. He landed
 In the flower bed.
 Never mind," said Dad,
 Brushing the dirt
 Off his hair and his face
 And his trousers and his shirt,
 "We'll try Plan B. Stand
 Out of the way!"
 Mum said, "Don't fall
 Again, O.K.?"

"Rubbish!" said Dad.
 "Now we'll try Plan C.
 Easy as winking
 To a climber like me!"
 Then he climbed up high
 On the garden wall.
 Guess what?
 He didn't fall!
 He gave a great leap
 And he landed flat
 In the crook of the tree-trunk —
 Right on the cat!
 The cat gave a yell
 And sprang to the ground,
 Pleased as Punch to be
 Safe and sound.
 So it's smiling and smirking,
 Smug as can be,
 But poor old Dad's
 Still
 Stuck
 Up
 The
 Tree!

- BY KIT WRIGHT

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam at IIT TechFest Inaugural Speech

“I have three visions for India. In 3000 years of our history, people from all over the world have come and invaded us, captured our lands, conquered our minds. From Alexander onwards, the Greeks, the Turks, the Moguls, the Portuguese, the British, the French, the Dutch, all of them came and looted us, took over what was ours. Yet we have not done this to any other nation. We have not conquered anyone. We have not grabbed their land, their culture, their history and tried to enforce our way of life on them. Why? Because we respect the freedom of others.

That is why my first vision is that of freedom. I believe that India got its first vision of this in 1857, when we started the War of Independence. It is this freedom that we must protect and nurture and build on. If we are not free, no one will respect us.

My second vision for India's development. For fifty years we have been a developing nation. It is time we see ourselves as a developed nation. We are among the top 5 nations of the world in terms of GDP. We have a 10 percent growth rate in most areas. Our poverty levels are falling. Our achievements are being globally recognised today. Yet we lack the self-confidence to see ourselves as a developed nation, self-reliant and self-assured. Isn't this incorrect?

I have a third vision. India must stand up to the world. Because I believe that unless India stands up to the world, no one will respect us. Only strength respects strength. We must be strong not only as a military power but also as an economic power. Both must go hand-in-hand. My good fortune was to have worked with three great minds. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai of the Dept. of space, Professor Satish Dhawan, who succeeded him and Dr. Brahm Prakash, father of nuclear material. I was lucky to have worked with all three of them closely and consider this the great opportunity of my life.

Preamble, the Soul of the Constitution

- The Preamble to the Constitution is a reflection of the core constitutional values that embody the Constitution. It declares India to be a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic committed to Justice, Equality and Liberty for the people.
- The Preamble does not grant substantive rights and is not enforceable in the courts, but various Indian courts have engaged with the Preamble and have treated it as guiding light in the interpretation of the Constitution.
- The opening and last sentences of the Preamble: “We, the people...adopt enact and give to ourselves this Constitution” signifies the power that is vested in the hands of the people.

**WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA,
HAVING SOLEMNLY RESOLVED TO CONSTITUTE INDIA
INTO A SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC AND TO SECURE TO ALL ITS CITIZENS:
JUSTICE, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL;
LIBERTY OF THOUGHT, EXPRESSION, BELIEF, FAITH AND WORSHIP;
EQUALITY OF STATUS AND OF OPPORTUNITY;
AND TO PROMOTE AMONG THEM ALL
FRATERNITY ASSURING THE DIGNITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND
THE UNITY AND INTEGRITY OF THE NATION;
IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY THIS 26TH DAY OF
NOVEMBER, 1949, DO HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE
TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION**

1. Betty bought butter but the butter was bitter, so Betty bought better butter to make the bitter butter better.
2. "Surely Sylvia swims!" shrieked Sammy surprised. "Someone should show Sylvia some strokes so she shall not sink."
3. Brisk brave brigadiers brandished broad bright blades, blunderbusses, and bludgeons—balancing them badly.
4. She stood on the balcony, inexplicably mimicking him hiccuping, and amicably welcoming him in.
5. Susie works in a shoeshine shop. Where she shines she sits, and where she sits she shines.
6. If you must cross a course cross cow across a crowded cow crossing, cross the cross coarse cow across the crowded cow crossing carefully.
7. I thought a thought. But the thought I thought wasn't the thought I thought I thought. If the thought I thought I thought had been the thought I thought, I wouldn't have thought I thought.
8. If practice makes perfect and perfect needs practice, I'm perfectly practised and practically perfect.

Read the following sentences and choose the correct spelling from the given options.

1. Mia will (council/counsel) me about choosing fashion as my career.
2. The (bear/bare) at the zoo was very playful.
3. The sheep have a lot of (fur/far) that keeps them warm.
4. The hot spring is at the (furthest/ farthest) corner of the street.
5. Can you (advice/advise) me on how to study for exams?
6. The team will (loose/lose) the match if they don't play well.
7. Can you go (to/too) the market for me?
8. The teachers asked the students to keep (quite/quiet).
9. The (heap/hip) of garbage should be cleaned immediately.
10. This is (there/their) house.

Unseen Passage -1**Read the passage and answer the questions :**

In the remote village of Medaram, a part of the dense Dandakaranya forest belt in Telangana, a festival takes place every two years to honour two tribal goddesses. Called Sammakka Sarakka Jatara, it is Asia's largest tribal festival. The four-day festival, said to be second in number of attendees only to the Kumbh Mela, is held in the month of February. Over one crore devotees from Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Jharkhand attend the festival. The origins of the festival lie in a legend of the Koya, a tribe from the region. It tells the tale of Sammakka and her children, Sarraka and Jampanna, who went to war against the ruling Kakatiya king because he levied heavy taxes on the tribe and later attacked them to take over their land. Sammakka's children died in the battle. The grief-stricken mother went into the forest and turned into a vermilion jar. To honour her sacrifice, devotees carry vermilion and jaggery (called bangaram, which means gold in Telugu), as offerings to the goddesses. Money, saris, bangles and coconuts are also offered. In the jatara, songs praising the goddesses are sung. The devotees also take a holy bath in the Jampanna Vagu, a tributary of the river Godavari.

Questions

Answer the following questions:

- Where is Sammakka Sarakka Jatara celebrated?
 - Chattisgarh
 - Odisha
 - Telangana
- In which forest is Medaram located?
 - Naimisaranya
 - Dandakaranya
 - Vindhyananya
- Which tribe's stories does the festival deal with?
 - Koya
 - Gond
 - Santhal
- Who were the rulers of the region at the time?
 - The Cholas
 - The Satavahanas
 - The Kakatiyas
- What makes the Sammakka Sarakka Jatara stand out from other similar ?

Unseen Passage -2**Read the passage and answer the questions :**

Virendra and Tej Singh were sitting outside the fort of Naugarh, on the banks of the Chandraprabha river enjoying the view, along with a large group. The river was very wide at that spot. A dense forest of sal trees faced them on the opposite bank and the cries of thousands of peacocks and black-faced monkeys rang in their ears. But the separation from Chandrakanta filled Prince Virendra with gloom. He sat there watching the river silently, sighing deeply. Suddenly, a sadhu came into view. Dressed in saffron with a tilak on his forehead, he was carrying a pair of musical tongs in his hands. He sat down on the bank at a distance and began to sing: 'Chameleon Krur to Chunar went and fetched four aiyars (clever people). With them a saintly pandit, who can foretell omens farthe Caution's the word - there's much he can divine Don't sit here careless, up, up - arise and shine!' Tej sat up and stared at the man. The sadhu nodded and grinned, showing all his teeth. Then he rose and went on his way. Lost in thoughts of Chandrakanta, Virendra failed to notice anything. He did not even look up to see who was singing or where the sound came from. When Tej shook his arm, he came to with a start.

Answer the following questions:

- Where were Virendra and Tej Singh sitting? What were they doing?
- Describe the scenery from where they were sitting.
- Why was Virender Singh sad?
- Describe the sadhu who sat down near Virender and Tej.
- How were Tej and Virender's reactions to the sadhu's song different?

Unseen Passage -3**Read the passage and answer the questions :**

Kathakali is a classical Indian dance form from Kerala. The word kathakali combines katha, which means 'story or tale' and kali which means 'performance'. Kathakali performers wear colourful headdresses, vividly painted faces and stylized costumes. Its central theme is the victory of good over evil. Traditionally, it featured folk stories and religious legends from the epics and the Puranas. Today, Western stories are adapted too. Earlier, male dancers played male and female roles. Now women perform Kathakali too. Artists spend several years mastering Kathakali before performing on stage. They convey dialogues through mudras (hand gestures) and emotions through facial expressions and eye movements. The musicians sit behind the dancers on the stage. The vocalists sing melodiously, matching the musicians' beats. Song, music and dance come together for a mesmerizing performance.

Answer the following questions:

1. What does 'kathakali' mean? Explain the meaning of the words it is made of.

2. What costumes do Kathakali dancers wear?

3. What is the central theme of Kathakali and what kind of stories does it feature?

4. How does the actor-dancer convey the dialogue and emotions in the performance?

5. State whether True or False.

a. Only male dancers perform Kathakali today. (true/false)

Unseen Passage -4**Read the passage and answer the questions:**

The postmaster's first posting was in the new post office in the tiny village of Ulapur. There was an indigo plantation nearby, whose English owner had got it set up. The postmaster was from Kolkata. He felt like a fish out of water in this village. His office was in a huge, dark mud hut near a pond with a jungle all around it. He had little work. His salary was small. He cooked for himself. An orphan girl, Ratan, did the chores. When feeling lonely, he would talk to Ratan. 'Do you remember your mother?' Ratan remembered her father, who was affectionate, and her little brother, whom she used to play with. The postmaster would talk of his own family too. Ratan began referring to them as Ma, Didi and Bhai, as if she knew them. One rainy afternoon, the postmaster called out, 'Ratan!' Ratan was sitting under a nearby guava tree. She rushed up to her master. 'I am going to teach you to read and write,' he said. Through that afternoon, he introduced Ratan to the Bengali alphabet. Soon, Ratan began reading and 15 writing words.

Answer The Following Questions:

1. Where was the postmaster's first posting? What was nearby?

2. The postmaster felt like Ratan when He for himself and spoke to

3. Where was the postmaster from? What was his office in Ulapur like?

4. Why did the postmaster have a lot of time? How did he spend it?

5. Who was Ratan? What did she do for the postmaster?



**Crossword
Word Search
Sudoku**

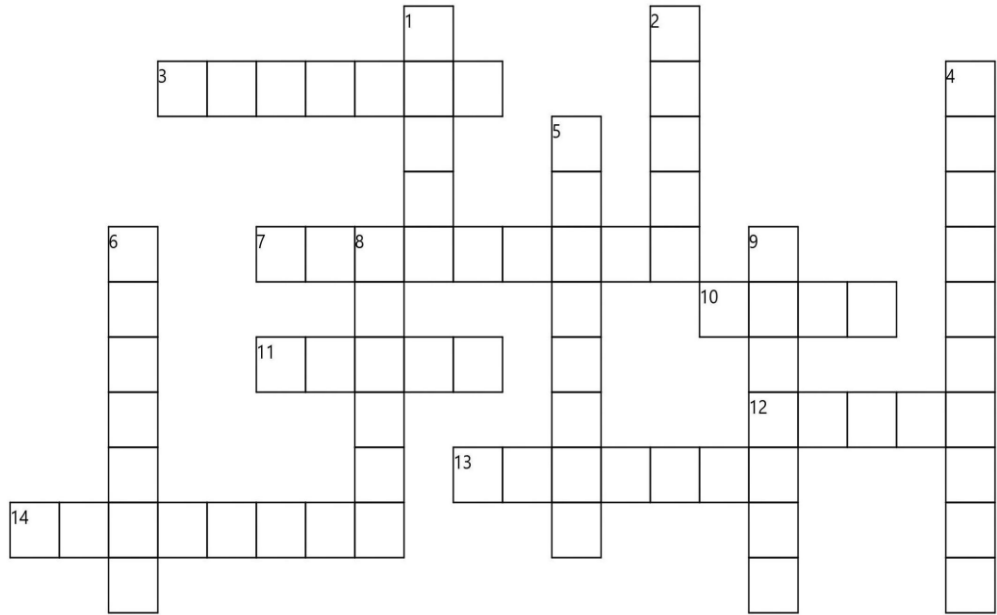
Complete the crossword.

Across

- 3. assembly
- 7. loveliest
- 10. form
- 11. proposal
- 12. cook
- 13. hold
- 14. predict

Down

- 1. colossal
- 2. destined
- 4. watering
- 5. home
- 6. conundrum
- 8. exertion
- 9. travel



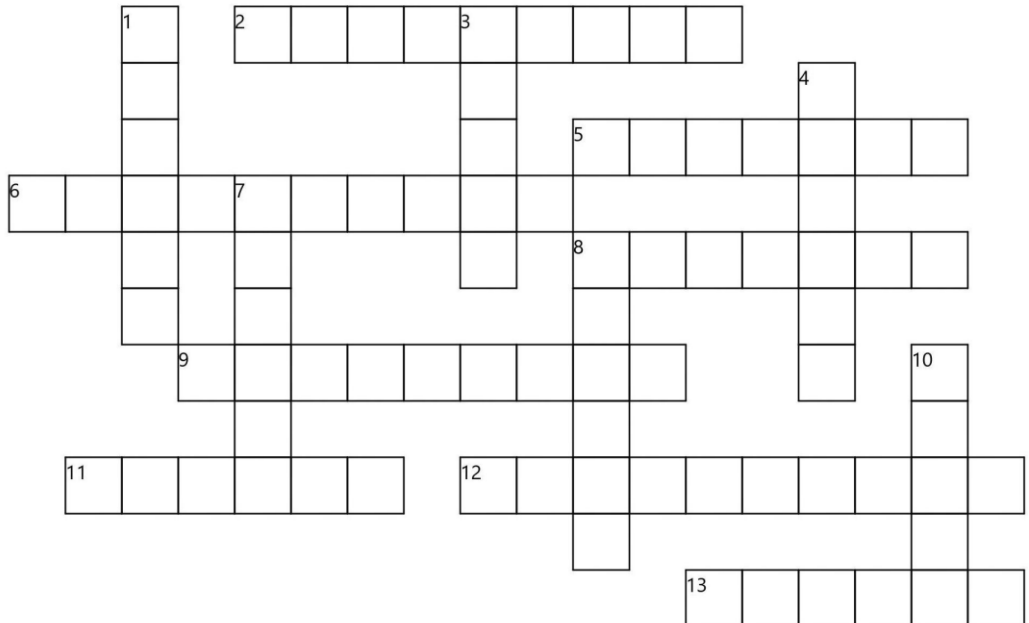
irrigation roast mystery dwelling contain giant effort
 journey offer mold council meant prettiest forecast

Across

- 2. significant
- 5. fee
- 6. mechanical
- 8. immediate
- 9. bag
- 11. critical
- 12. extra
- 13. amaze

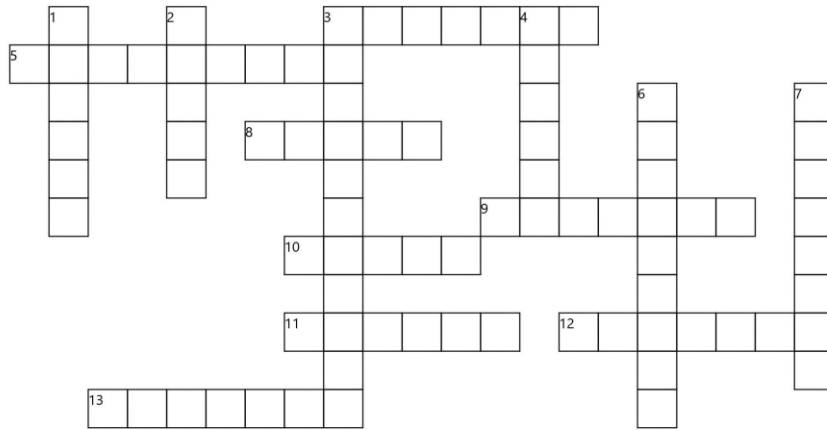
Down

- 1. strain
- 3. country
- 4. renter
- 7. beginning
- 8. interior
- 10. shore



urgent tenant inside briefcase industrial payment
 coast burden source additional rural important
 excite instant

Complete the crossword.

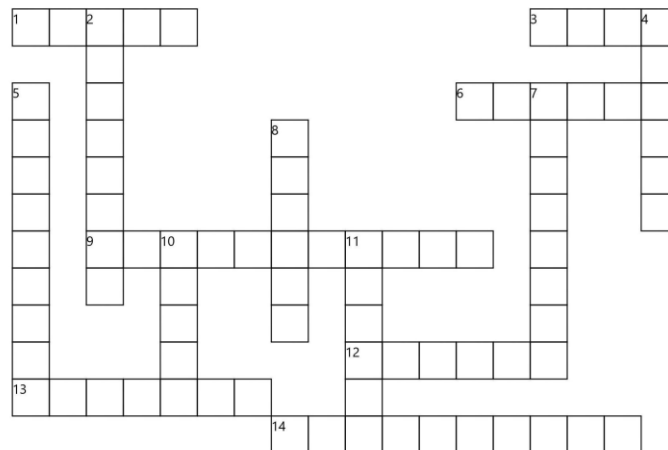
**Across**

3. The ability to move or think easily and quickly.
5. To amuse; keep interested.
8. The period of one monarch's rule.
9. Relating to all or most of something or of some group; not limited to any particular thing or member.
10. To follow the trace, track, or scent of.
11. To do away with; decide against; call off.
12. Very excited by worry or fear; frenzied.
13. Ordinarily or most often; generally; typically.

Down

1. A state of trouble, disturbance, or lack of satisfaction.
2. Great sadness.
3. The date each year that is the same date on which a wedding or other important event happened.
4. To roll end over end while falling or while in flight.
6. A person trained to take part in space flight.
7. An agreement that is supported by the law.

Complete the crossword.

**Across**

1. The most powerful or important person in a group; leader.
3. Any thought, belief, picture, or image that is formed in the mind.
6. The quality of being heavy.
9. The act of investigating or examining.
12. An invention or machine used to perform simple tasks or something else made for a specific purpose.
13. A person who goes to a school or college.
14. In, to, or during every part of.

Down

2. Made larger or expanded.
4. Something that is done for a particular purpose.
5. The title to a newspaper article that tells what the article is about.
7. To make larger or greater; add to.
8. Not thick or dense; scattered in thin amounts.
10. First in importance.
11. A person who buys and sells; dealer; merchant.

Class-VII

Sudoku

Fill in the puzzle so that every row across, every column down and every 3 by 3 box contains the numbers 1 to 9

						9	2	
5	4			3		1		
		8		5	7			4
	5			8				3
9		3		4	6	8		
1			3				4	
	7		4					
3	6	1		7	9		8	
				6			3	7

	6			7	2			1
8			1	3	6	5		
		3	4					
2			6	5			3	
		6			7		1	
			2			8	6	4
9		7		8	4			
		8			9		7	
			7	2	1		8	3

Class-VII

Sudoku

Fill in the puzzle so that every row across, every column down and every 3 by 3 box contains the numbers 1 to 9

6	5	9		1		2	8	
1				5			3	
2			8				1	
			1	3	5		7	
8			9					2
		3		7	8	6	4	
3		2			9			4
					1	8		
		8	7	6				



कविता संग्रह
अपठित गद्यांश
चित्र-वर्णन

1. आओ तिरंगा फहराये

आओ तिरंगा लहराये,
आओ तिरंगा फहराये
अपना गणतंत्र दिवस है आया,
झूमे, नाचे, खुशी मनाये।

अपना 73 गणतंत्र दिवस,
खुशी से मनायेगे
देश पर कुर्बान हुये शहीदों पर,
श्रद्धा सुमन चढ़ाएंगे।

26 जनवरी 1950 को अपना,
गणतंत्र लागू हुआ था,
भारत के पहले राष्ट्रपति,
डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद ने झंडा फहराया था।

मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में,
सुकारनो को बुलाया था,
थे जो इंडोनेशियन राष्ट्रपति,
भारत के भी थे हितैषी,

था वो ऐतिहासिक पल हमारा,
जिससे गौरवान्वित था भारत सारा।

विश्व के सबसे बड़े संविधान का,
खिताब हमने पाया है,
पूरे विश्व में लोकतंत्र का,
डंका हमने बजाया है।

इसमें बताये नियमों को,
अपने जीवन में अपनाएँ।
थाम एक दूसरे का हाथ,
आगे-आगे कदम बढ़ाएँ।

आओ तिरंगा लहराएँ।
आओ तिरंगा फहराएँ,
अपना गणतंत्र दिवस है आया,
झूमे, नाचे, खुशी मनाएँ।

2. मत बाँटो इंसान को

मंदिर-मस्जिद गिरजाघर ने बाँट लिया भगवान को
धरती बाँटी सागर बाँटा, मत बाँटो इंसान को।
अभी यह तो शुरू हुई है, मंजिल बैठी दूर है।
उजियाला महलों में बंदी, हर दीपक मजबूर है।।
मिला न सूरज का संदेश, हर घाटी मैदान को
धरती बाँटी सागर बाँटा, मत बाँटो इंसान को ।।
अब भी हरी - भरी धरती है, ऊपर नील वितान है।
पर न प्यार हो तो जग सूना, जलता रेगिस्तान है।
अभी प्यार का जल देना है, हर प्यासी चट्टान को
धरती बाँटी सागर बाँटा मत बाँटो इंसान को ।।
साथ उठें सब तो पहरा हो, सूरज का हर द्वार पर।
हर उदास आँगन का हक हो, खिलती हुई बहार पर।।
रौंद न पाएगा फिर कोई, मौसम की मुसकान को।
धरती बाँटी सागर बाँटा मत बाँटो इंसान को ।।

3. कोशिश करने वालों की हार नहीं होती

लहरों से डर कर नौका पार नहीं होती,
कोशिश करने वालों की हार नहीं होती।
नहीं चींटी जब दाना लेकर चलती है,
चढ़ती दीवारों पर, सौ बार फिसलती है।
मन का विश्वास रंगों में साहस भरता है,
चढ़कर गिरना, गिरकर चढ़ना न अखरता है।
आखिर उसकी मेहनत बेकार नहीं होती,
कोशिश करने वालों की हार नहीं होती।
डुबकियाँ सिंधु में गोताखोर लगाता है,
जा - जा कर खाली हाथ लौटकर आता है।
मिलते नहीं सहज ही मोती गहरे पानी में,
बढ़ता दुगना उत्साह इसी हैरानी में।
मुट्टी उसकी खाली हर बार नहीं होती,
कोशिश करने वालों की हार नहीं होती।
असफलता एक चुनौती है, स्वीकार करो,
क्या कमी रह गई, देखो और सुधार करो।
जब तक न सफल हो, नींद चैन को त्यागो तुम,
संघर्ष का मैदान छोड़ मत भागो तुम।
कुछ किये बिना ही जय जय कार नहीं होती,
कोशिश करने वालों की हार नहीं होती।

4. बढे चलो, बढे चलो

बढे चलो, बढे चलो, न हाथ एक शस्त्र हो,
न हाथ एक अस्त्र हो, न अन्न वीर वस्त्र हो,
हटो नहीं, डरो नहीं, बढे चलो, बढे चलो ।

रहे समक्ष हिम-शिखर, तुम्हारा प्रण उठे निखर,
भले ही जाए जन बिखर, रुको नहीं, झुको नहीं,
बढे चलो, बढे चलो ।

घटा घिरी अटूट हो, अधर में कालकूट हो,
वही सुधा का घूट हो, जिये चलो, मरे चलो,
बढे चलो, बढे चलो ।

गगन उगलता आग हो, छिड़ा मरण का राग हो,
लहू का अपने फाग हो, अड़ो वहीं, गड़ो वहीं,
बढे चलो, बढे चलो ।

चलो नई मिसाल हो, जलो नई मिसाल हो,
बढ़ो नया कमाल हो, झुको नहीं, रुको नहीं,
बढे चलो, बढे चलो ।



5. युग युग से है अपने पथ पर

युग युग से है अपने पथ पर
देखो कैसा खड़ा हिमालय!
डिगता कभी न अपने प्रण से
रहता प्रण पर अड़ा हिमालय!

जो – जो भी बाधाएँ आई
उन सब – से ही लड़ा हिमालय,
इसीलिए तो दुनिया भर में
हुआ सभी से बड़ा हिमालय!

अगर न करता काम कभी कुछ
रहता हरदम पड़ा हिमालय
तो भारत के शीश चमकता
नहीं मुकुटसा जड़ा हिमालय!

खड़ा हिमालय बता रहा है
डरो न आँधी पानी में,
खड़े रहो अपने पथ पर
सब कठिनाई तूफानी में!

डिगो न अपने प्रण से तो
सब कुछ पा सकते हो प्यारे!
तुम भी ऊँचे हो सकते हो
छू सकते हो नभ के तारे!!
अचल रहा जो अपने पथ पर
लाख मुसीबत आने में,
मिली सफलता जग में उसको
जीने में मर जाने में!



1. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्न प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प पर (✓) का चिह्न लगाइए।

समय बहुत मूल्यवान होता है। यह बीत जाए तो लाखों – करोड़ों खर्च करके भी इसे वापस नहीं लाया जा सकता। इस संसार में जिसने भी समय की कद्र की है, उसने सुख के साथ जीवन गुजारा है और जिसने समय की बर्बादी की है, वह खुद ही बर्बाद हो गया है। समय का मूल्य उस खिलाड़ी से पूछिए, जो एक सेकंड के कारण ही पदक चूक गया हो। स्टेपन पर खड़ी रेलगाड़ी एक मिनट के विलंब से छूट जाती है। आजकल तो कई विद्यालयों में देरी से आने पर विद्यालय में प्रवेश भी नहीं करने दिया जाता है। छात्रों को तो समय का मूल्य और भी अच्छी तरह समझ लेना चाहिए, क्योंकि इस जीवन की कद्र करके व अपने जीवन के लक्ष्य को पा सकते हैं।

(I) उपरोक्त गद्यांश में कीमती किसे माना गया है?

(क) जीवन को (ख) समय का (ग) अनुशासन को (घ) खेल को

(ii) किसने सुख के साथ जीवन गुजारा है ?

(क) जिसने खूब धन कमाया (ख) जिसने मीठी वाणी बोली
(ग) जिसने समय की कद्र की (घ) जिसने समय की बर्बादी की

(iii) छात्रों को समय की कद्र करने से क्या लाभ हो सकता है?

(क) वे स्वस्थ हो जाते हैं। (ख) वे मेधावी बन जाते हैं।
(ग) वे लोकप्रिय बन जाते हैं। (घ) वे जीवन के लक्ष्य को पा सकते हैं।

(iv) उपरोक्त गद्यांश में आया हुआ शब्द 'प्रवेश' में किस उपसर्ग का प्रयोग हुआ है ?

(क) प्र (ख) परि (ग) अव (घ) निर्

(v) उपरोक्त गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक है—

(क) अनुशासन (ख) जीवन का लक्ष्य (ग) समय का मूल्य (घ) विद्यार्थी जीवन

2. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्न प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प पर (✓) का चिह्न लगाइए।

आज का युग मशीन का युग है। एक मशीन की कीमत लाखों रुपये हो सकती है परन्तु मनुष्य कौड़ी के सौ-सौ बिकते हैं। धन का महत्त्व प्रतिदिन बढ़ता ही जा रहा है और उसी के अनुपात में आदमी का महत्त्व घटता जा रहा है। सोना और चाँदी धन के प्रतीक हैं इसलिए समाज में उन व्यक्तियों का सम्मान अधिक होने लगा है जिनके पास सोना और चाँदी पर्याप्त मात्रा में विद्यमान है। आजकल मनुष्य आपसी प्रेम को भूलकर सोने-चाँदी से प्रेम करने लगा है किन्तु यह मनुष्य की भूल है।

(i) आज का युग किसका है?

(क) उद्योग-धन्धों का (ख) मशीन का
(ग) कम्प्यूटर का (घ) दिखावे का

(ii) कौन कौड़ी के सौ-सौ बिकते हैं?

(क) नौकर (ख) बेरोजगार (ग) मनुष्य (घ) निर्धन

(iii) आज के जमाने में किसका महत्त्व बढ़ता जा रहा है?

(क) यातायात का (ख) धन का
(ग) नेतागिरी का (घ) संचार साधनों का

(iv) आज का आदमी किससे प्रेम करने लगा है?

(क) सोना-चाँदी से (ख) मशीनों से
(ग) मनोरंजन के साधनों से (घ) दूसरों की आलोचना से

(v) गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक दीजिए—

(क) मशीनी युग (ख) धन का महत्त्व
(ग) जीवन का आनंद (घ) जीवन और मजदूरी

3. निम्नलिखित कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए। उसके बाद दिए गए विकल्पों में से कोई एक सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए।

विज्ञान ने मनुष्य को मशीन बना दिया है, यह कहना उचित नहीं है। मशीनों का आविष्कार मनुष्य ने अपनी सुख-सुविधा के लिए किया है। यदि मशीनें नहीं होतीं, तो मनुष्य इतनी तेजी से प्रगति नहीं कर पाता एवं उसका जीवन तमाम तरह के झंझावातों के बीच ही गुम होकर रह जाता। मशीनों से मनुष्य को लाभ हुआ है, यदि उसे भौतिक सुख-सुविधाएँ प्राप्त हो रही हैं, तो उसमें मशीनों का योगदान प्रमुख है। मशीनों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए मनुष्य को उन्हें परिचालित करना पड़ता है जिससे कार्य करने में उसे अधिक परिश्रम नहीं करना पड़ता। यदि कोई व्यक्ति मशीन के बिना कार्य करे, तो उसे अधिक परिश्रम करने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। इस दृष्टि से देखा जाए, तो मशीनों के कारण मनुष्य का जीवन यंत्रवत् नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि उसके लिए हर प्रकार का कार्य करना सरल हो गया है। यह विज्ञान का ही वरदान है कि अब डेबिट-क्रेडिट कार्ड के रूप में लोगों के पर्स में प्लास्टिक मनी आ गई है और वे जब भी चाहें, रुपये निकाल सकते हैं। रुपये निकालने के लिए अब बैंकों में घंटों लाइन में लगने की जरूरत ही नहीं। पहले लंबी दूरी की यात्रा करना मनुष्य के लिए अत्यंत कष्टदायी होता था। अब विज्ञान ने मनुष्य की हर प्रकार की यात्रा को सुखमय बना दिया है। सड़कों पर दौड़ती मोटरगाड़ियाँ एवं एयरपोर्ट पर लोगों की भीड़ इसका उदाहरण हैं। पहले मनुष्य के पास मनोरंजन के लिए विशेष साधन उपलब्ध नहीं थे। अब उसके पास मनोरंजन के हर प्रकार के साधन उपलब्ध हैं। रेडियो, टेपरिकॉर्डर से आगे बढ़कर अब एलईडी, डीवीडी एवं डीटीएच, कंप्यूटर, इंटरनेट, मोबाइल का जमाना आ गया है। यही नहीं मनुष्य विज्ञान की सहायता से शारीरिक कमजोरियों एवं स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्याओं से छुटकारा (निजात) पाने में अब पहले से कहीं अधिक सक्षम हो गया है और यह सब संभव हुआ चिकित्सा क्षेत्र में आई वैज्ञानिक प्रगति से।

1. विज्ञान ने मनुष्यों को क्या दिया है?

(क) परिश्रम (ख) सुख-सुविधाएँ
(ग) मशीनें (घ) असुविधाएँ

2. मशीनें नहीं होती तो क्या होता?

(क) मनुष्य खुश रहता (ख) मनुष्य तेजी से प्रगति नहीं कर पाता
(ग) मनुष्य झंझावातों से निकल जाता (घ) मनुष्य तेजी से प्रगति कर पाता

3. मशीनों से मनुष्य के जीवन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है?

(क) उसका प्रत्येक कार्य सरल हो गया है
(ख) उसका जीवन यंत्रवत् हो गया है
(ग) उसका प्रत्येक कार्य कठिन हो गया है
(घ) उसे अधिक परिश्रम करना पड़ता है

4. गद्यांश के अनुसार, विज्ञान का वरदान क्या है?

(क) अब रुपये निकालने के लिए बैंकों में घंटों तक लाइन में नहीं लगना पड़ता
(ख) डेबिट-क्रेडिट कार्ड के रूप में लोगों के पर्स में प्लास्टिक मनी आ गई है।
(ग) लोग जब चाहें रुपये निकाल सकते हैं
(घ) सभी

5. कथन (A) तथा कारण (R) को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए।

उसके बाद दिए गए विकल्पों में से कोई एक सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए।

अ. कथन (A) : मशीनों के प्रयोग से मनुष्य सुख-सुविधा संपन्न हो गया है।

कारण (R) : मशीनीकरण ने मनुष्य को अकर्मण्य व लालची बना दिया है।

(क) (A) और (R) दोनों सत्य हैं तथा (R) अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है।

(ख) (A) और (R) दोनों सत्य हैं परन्तु (R) अभिकथन (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं करता है।

(ग) (A) असत्य है परन्तु (R) सत्य है।

(घ) कथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों ही असत्य हैं

4. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्न प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प पर (✓) का चिह्न लगाइए।

मित्र भाई के समान होना चाहिए जिसे हम अपना पात्र बना सकें। हमारे मित्र के बीच सच्चाई, सहानुभूति हो जिससे एक के हानि और लाभ को दूसरा अपना ही लाभ समझा जाए। मित्रता के लिए आवश्यक नहीं है कि दो मित्र एक ही प्रकार का कार्य करते हों या एक ही रुचि के हों प्रकृति और आचरण की समानता भी आवश्यक नहीं है, भिन्न स्वभाव के मनुष्य में बराबर प्रीति और मित्रता रही है। श्री राम धीर और शान्त प्रकृति के थे। लक्ष्मण उग्र व शान्त थे पर दोनों भाईयों में अत्यन्त स्नेह था।

(1) मित्र कैसा होना चाहिए ?

(क) भाई के समान (ख) परिवार के सदस्य के समान

(ग) दुश्मन के समान (घ) लालची

(2) मित्र के बीच होनी चाहिए।

(क) दुश्मनी (ख) लालच

(ग) मित्रता (घ) सच्चाई व सहानुभूति

(3) श्री राम का स्वभाव था।

(क) उग्र (ख) क्रोधी

(ग) प्रतापी (घ) धीर व शान्त

(4) हानि व लाभ की भावना किसके मन में नहीं होती है?

(क) सदस्य (ख) परिवार

(ग) सच्ची मित्रता (घ) दुश्मनी

(5) उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का शीर्षक बताइए—

(क) मित्रता का महत्त्व

(ख) लालच का महत्त्व

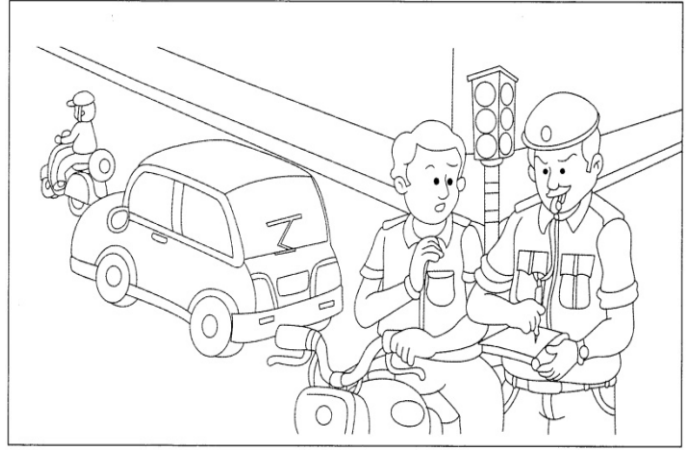
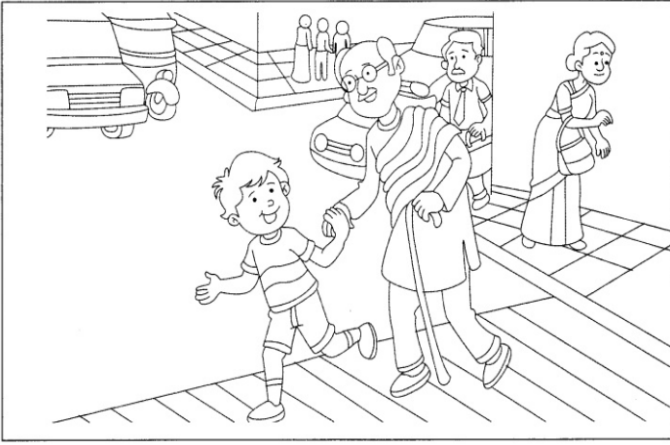
(ग) दुश्मन का महत्त्व

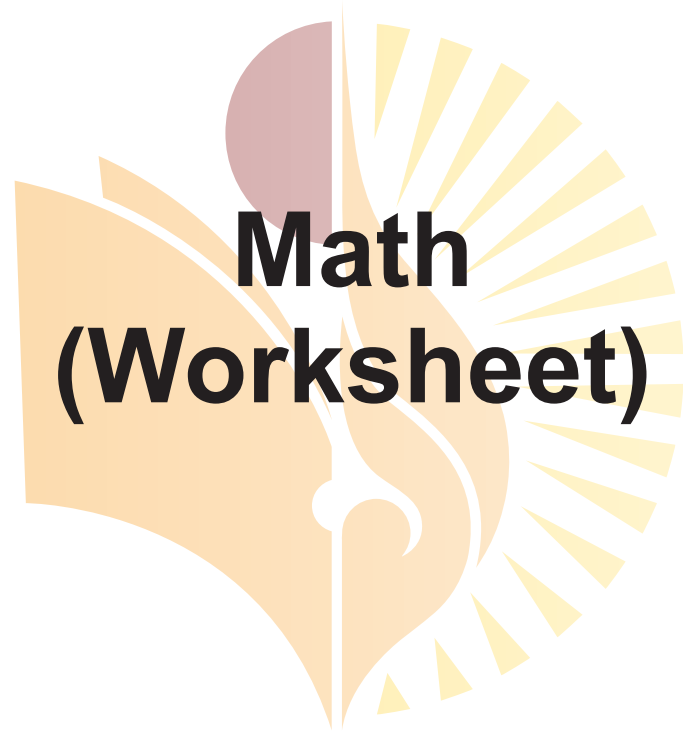
(घ) क्रोध का महत्त्व



- 1) अनुस्वार एक आश्रित नासिक्य व्यंजन है।
- 2) व्यंजन वर्णों की भाँति ही इसके उच्चारण के दौरान मुँह में अवरोध उत्पन्न होता है और वायु मुख से कम तथा नाक से अधिक बाहर निकलती है।
- 3) क से लेकर प वर्ग तक के पंचम वर्णों (ङ, ञ, ण, न, म) के स्थान पर (◌ं) अनुस्वार का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
(जैसे – कंधा, पंचम, कंटक, तंद्रा, कंपन)
- 4) **नियम** – य, र, ल, व, ह, से पहले यदि पंचम वर्ण आये तो वहाँ वह पंचम वर्ण के रूप में ही लिखा जाता है। अनुस्वार नहीं बनता, जैसे – मान्यवर, पुण्य, अन्वय, कुम्हार, तुम्हारा अम्ल आदि।
- 5) अनुस्वार का द्वित्व अर्थात् दो पंचम वर्ण एक साथ आने पर वह अनुस्वार नहीं बनता जैसा है वैसा ही लिखा जाता है, जैसे – सम्मान उन्नति आदि।

- 1) अनुनासिक एक नासिक्य स्वर ध्वनि है।
 - 2) अनुनासिक स्वर ध्वनि के उच्चारण के दौरान वायु बिना किसी अवरोध के नाक से बहुत कम तथा मुँह से अधिक मात्रा में बाहर आती है।
 - 3) यह स्वरों का गुण होने के कारण केवल स्वरों पर ही लगाया जाता है।
जैसे – अँ आँ ईँ ईँ उँ ऊँ ऋँ एँ ऐँ औँ औँ
अँधेरा, आँख, सिंचाई, नहीं, कुंवारा, (दूँगा), लाऊँगा,
कविताएँ, पैसठ, होंठ, चौकना
यह सदैव वर्ण की शिरोरेखा के ऊपर के रूप में लगाया जाता है और वर्ण के साथ बोला जाता है।
जैसे – चाँद , मुँह इत्यादि।
- अनुनासिकता को प्रकट करने के लिए चन्द्रबिन्दु (◌ं) का प्रयोग किया जाता है, परन्तु शिरोरेखा पर स्वरों की मात्रा लगी होने पर चन्द्रबिन्दु के स्थान पर केवल बिंदु का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
जैसे – गेंद – गँ द जोंक – जाँ क





Math (Worksheet)

Chapter 1: Integers

- The sum of an integer and its additive inverse is always _____.
- The product of two negative integers is always _____.
- The successor of -9 is _____.
- The predecessor of 0 is _____.
- The sum of any integer and zero is _____.
- The product of any integer and 1 is _____.
- The product of any integer and 0 is always _____.
- The absolute value of -15 is _____.
- $(-6) \times (4) =$ _____
- $-12 \div (-3) =$ _____

Chapter 2: Fractions and decimal

- A fraction with the same numerator and denominator is equal to _____.
- The reciprocal of 2 is _____.
- When multiplying two fractions, we multiply the _____ and _____ separately.
- To convert 7.125 into a fraction, we write it as _____.
- A proper fraction is always _____ than 1.
- To divide a fraction by another fraction, we multiply by its _____.
- The mixed fraction _____ can be written as _____.
- A fraction in which the numerator is greater than the denominator is called an _____ fraction.
- The place value of 7 in 5.078 is _____.
- Decimals are based on the _____ number system

Chapter 3: Data Handling

- The collection of information in the form of numbers, words, or symbols is called _____.
- The number of times a particular data value occurs in a dataset is called its _____.
- The difference between the highest and lowest values in a dataset is called the _____ of the data.
- A _____ is a table that displays the frequency of different outcomes in a dataset.
- The average of a set of numbers is called the _____ of the data.
- The middle value of an arranged dataset is called the _____.
- The most frequently occurring value in a dataset is called the _____.
- A _____ graph is used to represent data using bars of different heights.
- The sum of all data values divided by the total number of values gives the _____.
- The data that is collected by a person directly is called _____ data.

Chapter 4: Simple equation

- In the equation $3x + 5 = 20$, the value of x is _____.
- If $2y - 7 = 9$, then $y =$ _____.
- The equation $x + 8 = 15$ can be written as $x =$ _____.
- The value of x in $4x = 28$ is _____.
- If $5a = 25$, then $a =$ _____.
- The solution of $x/3 = 6$ is $x =$ _____.
- If $m + 4 = 10$, then $m =$ _____.
- The equation $7p - 2 = 12$ is satisfied when $p =$ _____.
- If $2x + 3 = 11$, then $x =$ _____.
- In the equation $x - 5 = 0$, the value of x is _____.

Chapter 5: Lines And Angles

1. A straight angle measures _____ degrees.
2. The sum of the angles on a straight line is _____ degrees.
3. Two angles are called complementary if their sum is _____ degrees.
4. Two angles are called supplementary if their sum is _____ degrees.
5. Vertically opposite angles are always _____.
6. A right angle measures _____ degrees.
7. A reflex angle is greater than _____ degrees but less than _____ degrees.
8. An angle less than 90° is called an _____ angle.
9. An angle between 90° and 180° is called an _____ angle.
10. A pair of adjacent angles whose sum is 180° is called a _____ pair.

Chapter 6: Triangle and Its Properties

1. A triangle has _____ sides and _____ angles.
2. The sum of the interior angles of a triangle is _____ degrees.
3. A triangle with all sides equal is called a _____ triangle.
4. The longest side of a right-angled triangle is called the _____.
5. An isosceles triangle has at least _____ equal sides.
6. In a right-angled triangle, the Pythagoras theorem states that _____.
7. The altitude of a triangle is a perpendicular drawn from a _____ to the opposite side.
8. The median of a triangle divides it into two _____ triangles.
9. The centroid of a triangle is the point of intersection of its _____.
10. The incenter of a triangle is the point where all its _____ meet.

Chapter 7: Comparing Quantities

1. Percentage is a fraction with a denominator of _____.
2. The formula to calculate profit percentage is _____.
3. Discount is calculated on the _____ price of an item.
4. The formula for simple interest is _____.
5. Compound interest is different from simple interest because interest is calculated on _____.
6. If an item costs ₹200 and is sold for ₹250, the profit is ₹_____ and the profit percentage is _____%.
7. The ratio 3:4 is the same as the fraction _____.
8. A 20% increase in a number means multiplying it by _____.
9. If the cost price is more than the selling price, then there is a _____.
10. To convert a decimal into a percentage, multiply it by _____.

Chapter 8: Rational Numbers

1. A rational number is a number that can be expressed in the form _____.
2. The denominator of a rational number cannot be _____.
3. The rational number between 2 and 3 is _____.
4. The sum of two rational numbers is always a _____.
5. The product of two negative rational numbers is always _____.
6. The additive inverse of 2 is _____.
7. The reciprocal of a nonzero rational number is _____.
8. A rational number is said to be in its simplest form when its numerator and denominator have no _____ factor.
9. Any integer can be written as a rational number by giving it a denominator of _____.
10. The decimal expansion of a rational number is either terminating or _____.

Chapter 9: Perimeter and Area

- The perimeter of a rectangle is given by the formula _____.
- The area of a circle is given by the formula _____.
- The sum of all sides of a polygon is called its _____.
- The perimeter of a square with side length s is _____.
- The area of a triangle is given by _____.
- The circumference of a circle is given by _____.
- The area of a parallelogram is calculated as _____.
- The perimeter of a regular hexagon with side length s is _____.
- The unit of area is always expressed in _____ units.
- If the length of a rectangle is doubled and width remains the same, its area becomes _____ times the original.

Chapter 10: Algebraic Expressions

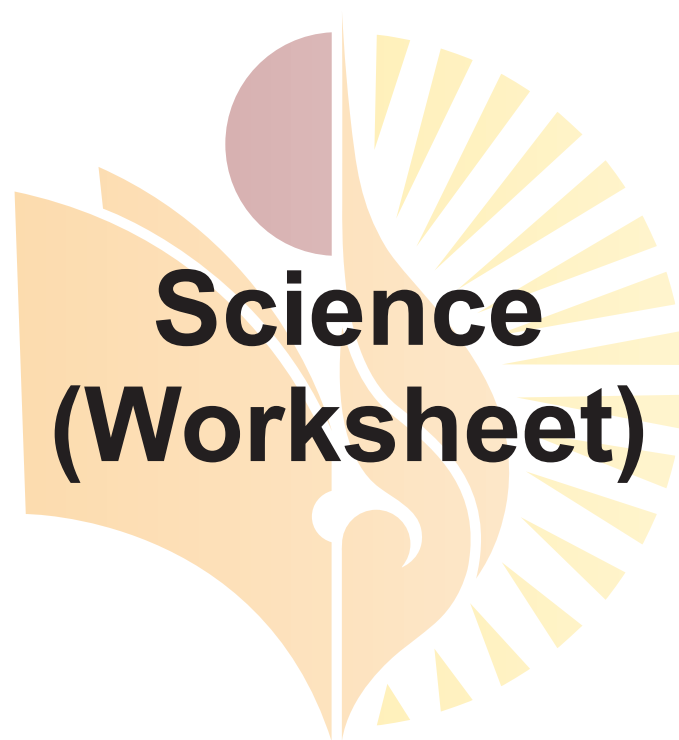
- An algebraic expression containing only one term is called a _____.
- The expression $5x + 3y - 7$ has _____ terms.
- The coefficient of x^2 in the expression $4x^2 + 5x - 2$ is _____.
- The product of x and x is _____.
- Like terms in an algebraic expression have the same _____.
- The sum of $2a + 3b$ and $4a - b$ is _____.
- The value of the expression $3x + 2y$ when $x = 2$ and $y = 3$ is _____.
- An expression that contains an equal sign is called an _____.
- The degree of the expressions $3x^2 + 2x - 5$ is _____.
- The multiplicative identity for algebraic expressions is _____.

Chapter 11: Exponents and Powers

- a^0 is always equal to _____.
- The expression 5^3 means _____.
- The value of 2^4 is _____.
- The law of exponents states that $a^m \times a^n =$ _____.
- $(2^3)^2$ is equal to _____.
- The reciprocal of 2^3 is _____.
- $10^5 \div 10^3$ simplifies to _____.
- The standard form of 3,000,000 is written as _____.
- Any number raised to the power of 1 is _____.
- The exponent rule states that a^n is equal to _____.

Chapter 12: Symmetry

- A figure has _____ symmetry if it can be divided into identical halves.
- A square has _____ lines of symmetry.
- The order of rotational symmetry of an equilateral triangle is _____.
- A regular pentagon has _____ lines of symmetry.
- A circle has _____ lines of symmetry.
- A figure with no lines of symmetry is called _____.
- The angle of rotation for a square is _____ degrees.
- A rectangle has _____ lines of symmetry.
- The reflection of a point across the y -axis changes its _____ coordinate.
- A regular hexagon has a rotational symmetry of order _____.



**Science
(Worksheet)**

Ch :1 Nutrition in Plants

Multiple Choice Question

Q1. An iodine test is done to test the presence of _____.

- (a) Protein (b) Fat
(c) Vitamin (d) Starch

Q2. Organisms that prepare food for themselves using simple, naturally available raw materials are referred to as:

- (a) Heterotrophs (b) Autotrophs
(c) Parasites (d) Saprophytes

Q3. Cuscuta is an example of:

- (a) Autotroph (c) Parasite
(c) Saprotroph (d) Host

Q4. The term that is used for the mode of nutrition in yeast, mushroom and bread mould is

- (a) Autotrophic (b) Insectivorous
(c) Saprophytic (d) Parasitic.

Q5.Plants take carbon dioxide from the air mainly through their:

- (a) Roots (b) Stem
(c) Flowers (d) Leaves

Fill in the blanks:

(a) Green plants are called _____ since they synthesise their own food.

(b) The food synthesised by the plants is stored as _____.

(c) In photosynthesis solar energy is captured by the pigment called _____.

(d) During photosynthesis plants take in _____ and release _____.

(e) Bacteria and fungi are the examples of _____.

Ch. 2 Nutrition in Animals

Multiple Choice Question:

Q1.Given below from (i) to (iv) are some food items.

- (i) Boiled and mashed potato (ii) Glucose solution
(iii) A slice of bread (iv) Mustard oil

Which of the above will give blue-black colour when tested with iodine?

- (a) (i) and(ii) (b) (i) and (iii)
(c) (ii) and (iii) (d) (iii) and (iv)

Q2. Which of the following pair of teeth differ in structure but are similar in function?

- (a) Canines and incisors (b) Molars and premolars
(c) Incisors and molars (d) Premolars and canines

Q3. Read carefully the terms given below. Which of the following sets is the correct combination of organs that do not carry out any digestive functions?

- (a) Oesophagus, Large intestine, Rectum
(b) Buccal cavity, Oesophagus, Rectum
(c) Buccal cavity. Oesophagus, Large intestine
(d) Small intestine, Large intestine. Rectum

Q4 The swallowed food moves downwards in the alimentary canal because of

- (a) force provided by the muscular tongue
(b) the flow of water taken with the food
(c) gravitational pull
(d) the contraction of muscles in the wall of food pipe.

Q5.The acid present in the stomach

- (a) kills the harmful bacteria that may enter along with the food
(b) protects the stomach lining from harmful substances
(c) digests starch into simpler sugars
(d) makes the medium alkaline

Fill in the blanks

(a) The alimentary canal stretches from _____ to _____.

(b) Teeth are rooted in separate _____ in between the _____.

(c) Digestion of food starts in _____ and gets completed in _____.

(d) _____ is the largest gland in the human body.

(e) Digestion of food starts in _____.

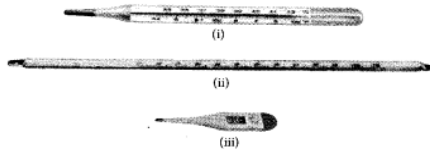
Ch.3 Heat

Multiple Choice Question:

Q1. Paheli and Boojho measured their body temperature. Paheli found her's to be 98.6°F and Boojho recorded 37°C . Which of the following statement is true?

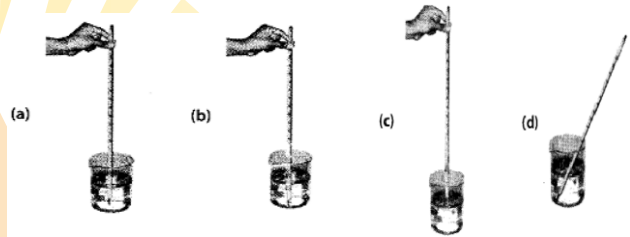
- (a) Paheli has a higher body temperature than Boojho.
- (b) Paheli has a lower body temperature than Boojho.
- (c) Both have normal body temperature.
- (d) Both are suffering from fever.

Q2. Boojho has three thermometers as shown in figure. He wants to measure the temperature of his body and that of boiling water. Which thermometer(s) should he choose?

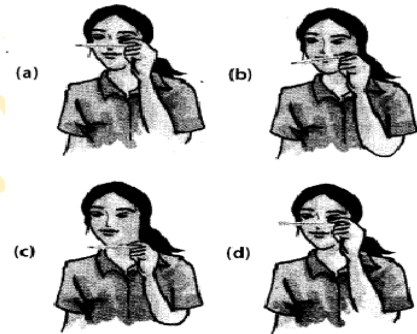


- (a) Thermometer (i) or (iii) for measuring body temperature and (ii) for measuring the temperature of boiling water.
- (b) Thermometer (i) for measuring temperature of both.
- (c) Thermometer (ii) for measuring temperature of both.
- (d) Thermometer (iii) for measuring temperature of both.

Q 3. Four arrangements to measure temperature of ice in beaker with laboratory thermometer are shown in figure (a, b, c and d). Which one of them shows the correct arrangement for accurate measurement of temperature?



Q4. Figure (a-d) shows a student reading a doctor's thermometer. Which of the figure indicates the correct method of reading temperature?



Q 5. Which method of heat transfer is the fastest way to transfer heat from one place to another?

- (a) Conduction
- (b) Convection
- (c) Radiation
- (d) Evaporation

.3.Fill in the blanks

- (a) The hotness of an object is determined by its _____.
- (b) Temperature of boiling water cannot be measured by a _____ thermometer.
- (c) Temperature is measured in degree _____.
- (d) No medium is required for transfer of heat by the process of _____.
- (e) A cold steel spoon is dipped in a cup of hot milk. It transfers heat to its other end by the process of _____.

Chapter 4: Acids, Bases, and Salts

Multiple Choice Question:

Q1. 'Litmus', a natural dye is an extract of which of the following?

- (a) China rose (Gudhal) (b) Beetroot
(c) Lichen (d) Blue berries (Jamuri)

Q2. Neutralisation reaction is a _____

- (a) physical and reversible change
(b) physical change that cannot be reversed
(c) chemical and reversible change
(d) chemical change that cannot be reversed.

Q3. A solution changes the colour of turmeric indicator from yellow to red. The solution is

- (a) basic (b) acidic
(c) neutral (d) either neutral or acidic.

Q4. Which of the following set of substances contain acids?

- (a) Grapes, lime water (b) Vinegar, soap
(c) Curd, milk of magnesia (d) Curd, vinegar

Q5. On adding phenolphthalein indicator to colourless solution, no change is observed. What is the nature of this solution?

- (a) Basic
(b) Either acidic or basic
(c) Either acidic or neutral
(d) Either basic or neutral

Fill in the Blanks:

1. Acids are sour in taste and they turn blue litmus paper _____.
2. Bases are bitter in taste and slippery to touch. They turn red litmus paper _____.
3. The pH scale measures the _____ of a substance.
4. A substance with a pH value less than 7 is called _____.
5. Common salt is also called _____.

Chapter 5: Physical and Chemical Changes

Multiple Choice Questions:

Q1. Which of the following is a physical change?

- (a) Rusting of iron (b) Combustion of magnesium ribbon
(c) Burning of candle (d) Melting of wax

Q2. Which of the following is a chemical change?

- (a) Twinkling of stars (b) Cooking of vegetables
(c) Cutting of fruits (d) Boiling of water

Q3. A chemical change may involve _____

- (a) change in colour only (b) change in temperature only
(c) evolution of gas only (d) any or all of the above

Q4. Which of the following are true when milk changes into curd?

- (i) Its state is changed from liquid to semi solid.
(ii) It changes colour. (iii) It changes taste.
(iv) The change cannot be reversed.

Choose the correct option from below:

- (a) (i) and (ii) are correct.
(b) (ii) and (iii) are correct.
(c) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct.
(d) (i) to (iv) are correct.

Q5. A man painted his main gate made up of iron, to

- (i) prevent it from rusting
(ii) protect it from sun
(iii) make it look beautiful
(iv) make it dust free.

Which of the above statement (s) is/are correct?

- (a) (i) and (ii)
(b) (ii) and (iii)
(c) Only (ii)
(d) (i) and (iii)

Fill in the Blanks:

1. A change in which no new substance is formed is called _____ change.
2. A change in which a new substance is formed is called _____ change.
3. The process of rusting is an example of a _____ change.
4. The melting of ice is an example of a _____ change.
5. Burning of wood is a _____ change.

Ch-6: Respiration in Organisms**Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. Which of the following is the site of aerobic respiration in cells?

- a) Nucleus b) Mitochondria c) Cytoplasm d) Ribosomes

2. Which gas is produced during respiration?

- a) Oxygen b) Carbon dioxide c) Nitrogen d) Hydrogen

3. In which process do organisms release energy without using oxygen?

- a) Aerobic respiration b) Anaerobic respiration
c) Photosynthesis d) Fermentation

4. Which of the following organisms carry out respiration through gills?

- a) Fish
b) Human
c) Bird
d) Frog

5. The process of breathing involves the intake of:

- a) Oxygen
b) Carbon dioxide
c) Nitrogen
d) Both a and b

Fill in the Blanks:

1. Aerobic respiration takes place in the _____ of cells. The energy released during respiration is used by organisms for _____ functions.

2. Oxygen is taken in during _____ respiration.

3. Anaerobic respiration does not require _____.

4. Fish use _____ for respiration.

Ch-7: Transportation in Animals and Plants**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. The heart in humans is made up of:

- a) Skeletal muscles b) Cardiac muscles
c) Smooth muscles d) Both a and b

2. Which of the following transports water and minerals in plants?

- a) Phloem b) Xylem
c) Both d) Root

3. In humans, the process of transportation of gases occurs in:

- a) Blood b) Lymph
c) Tissues d) Heart

4. The circulatory system of humans is a _____ circulatory system.

- a) Open b) Closed
c) Both d) None

5. The process of water moving from the roots to the leaves in plants is called:

- a) Transpiration b) Photosynthesis
c) Evaporation d) Absorption

Fill in the Blanks:

1. The heart pumps _____ to all parts of the body.

2. _____ is responsible for the transportation of water and minerals in plants.

3. The human circulatory system is a _____ circulatory system.

4. Blood in humans carries _____ and nutrients.

5. Water is transported in plants through the process of _____.

Ch-8: Reproduction in Plants

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The process by which plants reproduce sexually is called:

- a) Pollination b) Germination
c) Fertilization d) Asexual reproduction

2. The male reproductive part of a flower is called:

- a) Stigma b) Pistil
c) Anther d) Filament

3. The female reproductive part of a flower is called:

- a) Stigma b) Filament
c) Petal d) Sepal

4. The transfer of pollen from the anther to the stigma is called:

- a) Pollination b) Fertilization
c) Germination d) Seed dispersal

5. Seeds are dispersed by:

- a) Wind b) Water
c) Animals d) All of the above

Fill in the Blanks:

- The male reproductive part of a flower is called the _____.
- The process of pollen transfer from anther to stigma is called _____.
- The female reproductive part of a flower is called the _____.
- _____ helps in the dispersal of seeds.
- The process of seed growth is called _____.

Ch-9: Motion and Time

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The SI unit of speed is:

- a) Kilometer b) Meter
c) Meter per second d) Kilometer per hour

2. The speed of a moving object is calculated by dividing the distance travelled by the _____.

- a) Time taken b) Distance covered
c) Force applied d) Speedometer

3. A body is in motion when its position changes with respect to _____.

- a) Time b) Speed
c) Distance d) A reference point

4. The distance-time graph of a moving object with uniform speed is:

- a) A straight line b) A curve
c) A horizontal line d) None of the above

5. The unit of time is:

- a) Minute b) Second
c) Hour d) Both a and b

Fill in the Blanks:

- The SI unit of speed is _____.
- The motion of an object can be described in terms of its _____.
- The unit of time is _____.
- The graph showing the relation between distance and time for uniform motion is a _____ line.
- To calculate the speed of an object, we divide the distance travelled by the _____ taken.



**Social Science
(Source based questions)**

1. Source based questions :

Qutb-ud-din Aibak (r. 1206–1210) was the founder of the Delhi Sultanate and the first ruler of the Mamluk (Slave) Dynasty in India. Originally a Turkish slave, he rose to power as a general under Muhammad Ghori. After Ghori's assassination in 1206, Aibak established independent rule in Delhi. He was known for his generosity and was called Lakh Baksh (Giver of Lakhs). He started the construction of the Qutub Minar in Delhi. His reign was short, as he died in 1210 after a fall from a horse while playing polo. His successor was Iltutmish, who consolidated the Sultanate.

The Slave Dynasty (1206–1290) was the first ruling dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate in India, founded by Qutb-ud-din Aibak, a former slave of Muhammad Ghori. It is also known as the Mamluk Dynasty (Mamluk means "slave" in Arabic).

Key Rulers:

1. Qutb-ud-din Aibak (1206–1210) – Established the dynasty and began constructing the Qutub Minar.
2. Iltutmish (1211–1236) – Strengthened the empire, introduced the Iqta system, and received recognition from the Abbasid Caliph.

3. Razia Sultana (1236–1240) – The first and only female ruler of the Delhi Sultanate.

4. Ghiyasuddin Balban (1266–1287) – Established a strong centralized administration and introduced the concept of kingship.

The dynasty ended in 1290 when Jalal-ud-din Khalji overthrew the last Mamluk ruler, Muiz-ud-din Qaiqabad, marking the beginning of the Khilji Dynasty.

Answer the following question:

1. What title was given to Qutb-ud-din Aibak?

2. Who was the first ruler of the Delhi Sultanate?

3. Qutb-ud-din Aibak died while playing which sport?

4. Name the first ruling dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate?

2. Source based questions :

Impact of Human Activities on the Environment

A small coastal village depends on fishing and agriculture for its livelihood. Over the years, deforestation on nearby hills has increased, leading to soil erosion. This has caused silt to accumulate in the river, reducing fish populations.

Additionally, pollution from industries has affected the quality of water in the ocean, making it unsafe for marine life.

Changes in weather patterns have also led to unpredictable rainfall, affecting crop yields.

As a result, the villagers face multiple environmental issues:

Loss of fertile land (Lithosphere)

Water pollution affecting fish and drinking water (Hydrosphere)

Changes in weather conditions (Atmosphere)

Decrease in biodiversity due to habitat destruction (Biosphere)

Answer the following questions:

1. Identify the major environmental domains affected in this case study.

2. What are the consequences of water pollution on the biosphere?

3. Suggest some sustainable solutions to help the villagers protect their environment.

4. Write any two environmental issues faced by the villagers?

3. Source based questions :

Banjaras – The Nomadic Traders

The Banjaras were nomadic traders who transported goods across India. They moved in large groups with their cattle and traded salt, grain, and spices. They played a key role in supplying food and raw materials to cities and armies.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why did Banjaras move from one place to another?

2. How did their trading activities help the economy of medieval India?

b: A Settled Community – The Villagers of Rajasthan

In medieval India, settled communities depended on agriculture. In Rajasthan, people used stepwells to store water for farming. The village headman (patel) collected taxes and ensured the smooth running of the village. They followed strict caste-based occupations like farming, pottery, and weaving.

Answer the following questions:

1. How did water conservation help agriculture in Rajasthan?

2. What was the role of the village headman in a settled community?

4. Source based questions :

The Narmada Bachao Andolan – A Fight for Land and Rights

(Women change the world)

Tribal and rural communities living near the Narmada River lost their homes due to dam construction. Activist Medha Patkar led a movement called Narmada Bachao Andolan to demand proper rehabilitation and fair treatment for displaced people.

Answer the following questions:

1. What problems did people face due to the Narmada dam project?

2. How did Medha Patkar and her movement help in the struggle for equality?

3. Why did tribal and rural communities near the Narmada River lost their homes?

4. What was the main objective of the Narmada Bachao Andolan?

ASSERTION AND REASON QUESTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS – for the following questions , choose the correct option

1. Assertion (A): The Chola rulers promoted the development of agriculture.

Reason (R): They built irrigation systems like tanks, wells, and canals to ensure a steady supply of water.

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

2. Assertion (A): The Governor is the head of the State Government.

Reason (R): The Governor is elected by the people of the state.

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

3. Assertion (A): The amount of water vapor in the air remains constant everywhere.

Reason (R): The humidity of a place depends on temperature and sources of water.

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

4. Assertion (A): The Marathas emerged as a powerful force in the 18th century.

Reason (R): They had an efficient military system and collected revenue through Chauth and Sardeshmukhi.

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

Assessment Syllabus



Class - VII		English		
Assmt	Reading (English-I)	Writing (English-II)	Grammar (English-II)	Literature (English-I)
I Periodic Test	Unseen Passage, Seen Passage Fitzroy Reader, Story-1, Story-2	Letter writing (Formal & Informal)	Ch-1 The Sentence Ch-2 Nouns Ch-3 Pronouns Ch-4 Adjectives	Ch-1 Three Questions P-1 The Squirrel Ch-2 A Gift of Chappals P-2 The Rebel
Half Yearly Examination	Unseen Passages, Seen Passage Fitzroy Reader Story-3, Story-4	Letter and Article Writing	Ch-5 Determines Ch-6 Transitive And Intransitive Verb Ch-7 Finite And Non Finite Verbs Ch-8 Modals Ch-9 Present Tense Ch-10 Past Tense Ch-11 Future Tense	Ch-3 Gopal and the Hilsa Fish, P-3 The Shed Ch-4 The Ashes That Made Trees Bloom P-4 Chivvy Ch-5 Quality P-5 Trees
II Periodic Test	Unseen Passage, Seen Passage Fitzroy Reader Story-5, Story-6	Paragraph Writing, Diary Entry	Ch-12 S-V Agreement Ch-13 Adverbs Ch-14 Preposition Ch-15 Conjunction	Ch-6 Expert Detectives, P-6 Mystery of the Talking Fan Ch-7 The Invention of Vita-Wonk P-7 Dad and Cat and the Tree
Annual Examination	Unseen Passages, Seen Passage Fitzroy Reader Story-9, Story-10	Story Writing, Dialogue Writing, Notice Writing	Ch-16 Punctuation Ch-17 Question Tags Ch-18 Phrases Ch-19 Clauses Ch-20 Sentences: Simple, Compound, Complex Ch-21 Active And Passive Voice Ch-22 Direct And Indirect Speech Ch-23 Vocabulary Development	Ch-6 Expert Detectives, P-6 Mystery of the Talking Fan Ch-7 The Invention of Vita-Wonk P-7 Dad and Cat and the Tree and Garden Snake Ch-8 A Homage to our Brave Soldiers P-8 Meadow Surprises

Class - VII		Hindi		
परीक्षा	अपठित बोध	व्याकरण	पाठ्य-पुस्तक	लेखन
आवधिक परीक्षा-1	अपठित गद्यांश	पाठ-1 भाषा पाठ-2 वर्ण-विचार	पाठ-1 हम पंछी उन्मुक्त गगन के पाठ-2 हिमालय की बेटियाँ बाल महाभारत- पाठ- 1 देवव्रत पाठ- 2 भीष्म प्रतिज्ञा	अनुच्छेद-लेखन चित्र-वर्णन
अर्द्धवार्षिक परीक्षा	अपठित गद्यांश	पाठ-3 शब्द-विचार पाठ-4 शब्द निर्माण पाठ-5 शब्द भंडार पाठ-6 संज्ञा	पाठ-4 मिठाईवाला पाठ-5 पापा खो गए पाठ-7 अपूर्व अनुभूत पाठ-8 रहीम के दोहे बाल महाभारत- पाठ-3 अंबा और भीष्म पाठ-4 विदुर	संवाद लेखन ई-मेल औपचारिक पत्र अनुच्छेद-लेखन चित्र-वर्णन
आवधिक परीक्षा-2	अपठित गद्यांश	पाठ-7 संज्ञा के विकार पाठ-8 सर्वनाम पाठ-9 विशेषण	पाठ-9 एक तिनका पाठ-10 खान-पान की बदलती तस्वीर बाल महाभारत- कुंती, कर्ण	चित्र-वर्णन विज्ञापन-लेखन
वार्षिक परीक्षा	अपठित गद्यांश	पाठ-10 क्रिया पाठ-11 काल पाठ-12 अविकारी शब्द पाठ-14 वाक्य पाठ-15 विराम चिन्ह	पाठ-11 नीलकण्ठ पाठ-13 वीर कुँवर सिंह पाठ-14 संघर्ष के कारण मैं तुनकमिजाज हो गया पाठ-15 आश्रम का अनुमानित व्यय बाल महाभारत- अभिमन्यु, अश्वथामा,	अनौपचारिक-पत्र चित्र-वर्णन विज्ञापन-लेखन संवाद-लेखन अनुच्छेद-लेखन

Class - VII		Mathematics	
Assessment	Chapter No. & Name		
I Periodic Test	1.Integers 2.Fractions & Decimals		
Half Yearly Examination	2. Fractions & Decimals 3. Data Handling 4. Simple Equation 5. Line and Angles 8. Rational numbers 13.Visualizing solid shapes Reasoning Workbook Ch:1 Series Completion & Inserting, Ch:2 Analogy & Classification Ch:3 Coding-Decoding , Ch:4 Blood Relations Ch:5 Direction Sense Test, Ch:6 Logical Venn Diagrams Ch:7 Alpha-Numeric Sequence Puzzle Ch:8 Mathematical Operations		
II Periodic Test	6. The triangle and its properties 7. Comparing quantities		
Annual Examination	7. Comparing quantities 8. Rational numbers 9. Perimeter and Area 10. Algebraic expressions 11. Exponents & Powers 12. Symmetry Reasoning Workbook Ch:9 Analytical Reasoning, Ch:10 Mirror & Water Images, Ch:11 Embedded Figures, Figure Formation, Ch:12 Figure Matrix Ch:13 Paper Folding & Paper Cutting, Ch:14 Cubes & Dice , Ch:15 Dot Situation , Ch:16 Clock & Calendar		

Class-VII		Science	
Assessment	Chapter No. & Name		
I Periodic Test	Ch-1 Nutrition in Plants Ch-2 Nutrition in Animals		
Half Yearly Examination	Ch-1 Nutrition in Plants Ch-2 Nutrition in Animals Ch-3 Heat Ch-4 Acids ,Bases and Salts Ch-5 Physical and chemical changes Ch-6 Respiration in Organisms		
II Periodic Test	Ch-7 Transportation in animals and plants Ch-8 Reproduction in plants		
Annual Examination	Ch-6 Respiration In Organisms Ch-7 Transportation in animals and plants Ch-8 Reproduction in plants Ch-9 Motion and Time Ch-10 Electric current and its effects Ch-11 Light		

Class - VII		Social Science		
Assessment	History	Geography	Civics	
	Chapter No. & Name	Chapter No. & Name	Chapter No. & Name	
I Periodic Test	Ch-1 Tracing Changes Through A Thousand Years	Ch-1 Environment	Ch-1 On Equality	
Half Yearly Examination	Ch-2 Kings And Kingdoms Ch-3 Delhi: 12th to 15th Century	Ch-2 Inside Our Earth Ch-3 Our Changing Earth	Ch-2 Role Of The Govt. In Health Ch-3 How The State Govt. Works	
II Periodic Test	Ch-4 The Mughals	Ch-4 Air	Ch-4 Growing Up As Boys And Girls	
Annual Examination	Ch-5 Tribes, Nomads And Settled Communities Ch-6 Devotional Paths To The Divine Ch-8 18th Century Political Formations	Ch-5 Water Ch-7 Life In Deserts	Ch-5 Women Change In The World Ch-8 Markets Around Us	

Class - VII		Sanskrit	
परीक्षा	पाठ्यपुस्तक	व्याकरण	
आवधिक परीक्षा-1	प्रथमः पाठः- सुभाषितानि द्वितीयः पाठः- दुर्बुद्धिः विनश्यति	1. लटलकार - चर्, वस्, पठ्, पा (पिब) 2. कथा लेखनम्	
अर्द्धवार्षिक परीक्षा	तृतीयः पाठः- स्वावलम्बनम् चतुर्थः पाठः- पण्डिता रमाबाई पंचमः पाठः- सदाचारः षष्ठः पाठः- संकल्पः सिद्धिदायकः सप्तमः पाठः- त्रिवर्णः ध्वजः	1. अपठित गद्यांशम् 2. संवाद लेखनम् 3. चित्र वर्णनम् 4. गणना (1-50) 5. लोट लकार - चर्, वस्, पठ्, पा (पिब)	
आवधिक परीक्षा-2	अष्टमः पाठः- अहमपि विद्यालयं गमिष्यामि नवमः पाठः- विश्वबन्धुत्वम्	1. लङ्ग लकार - चर्, वस्, पठ्, पा (पिब)	
वार्षिक परीक्षा	दशमः पाठः- समवायो हि दुर्जयः एकादशः पाठः- विद्याधनम् द्वादशः पाठः- अमृतं संस्कृतम् त्रयोदशः पाठः- लालनगीतम्	1. अपठित गद्यांशम् 2. संवाद लेखनम् 3. चित्र वर्णनम् 4. गणना (51-100) 5. लृट् लकार - चर्, वस्, पठ्, पा (पिब)	

Class-VII		Computer	
Assessment	Chapter No. & Name	Practical	
I Periodic Test	Ch-1 Number System - An introduction Ch-2 Advanced Features of Excel	MS Excel	
Half Yearly Examination	Ch-3 Charts In Excel Ch- 4 Technologies Of Tomorrow Ch- 5 Internet - HTML Ch- 6 Introduction On Adobe Express Ch- 7 More On Adobe Express	MS-Excel Adobe Express HTML5	
II Periodic Test	Ch- 8 Database & DBMS - An introduction Ch-9 Audio-Visual Communication	MS-Access Openshot Video Editor	
Annual Examination	Ch-10 Program Coding Ch- 11 More About Python Ch- 12 Types Of A.I. Ch- 13 Latest Technologies - The game changer	Python Chat GPT Gamma A.I.	

Class - VII	General Knowledge	Value Education	Drawing
Assessment	Portion	Portion	Portion
I Periodic Test	Ch 1 - 7 and Current Affairs	Ch-1 High Fives Ch-2 The Toppers	3D Shapes , Composition of Vegetable - Onion
Half Yearly Examination	Ch 8 - 19 and Current Affairs	Ch-3 Size Perfect Ch-4 Man of the Match	Landscape, Still object - Bottle, Cup, Ball
II Periodic Test	Ch 20 - 25 and Current Affairs	Ch-5 Rescued by you Ch-6 Spellbound	Mandala Art -Leaf
Annual Examination	Ch 26 - 40 and Current Affairs	Ch-7 Too cool for school Ch-8 Kendies Ch-9 Finding Nabi Ch-10 Vishulcani (R)	Warli Art-Village Scene, Fish Painting

Locate and label the Tribes of Indian

Subcontinent:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____



The World's Deserts

